

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square centimeter of space equivalent to ten lines of type, or about seventy-five words.

	1 square.	2 squares.	3 squares.	4 squares.	5 squares.	6 squares.	7 squares.	8 squares.	9 squares.	10 squares.
One insertion...	1 00	1 75	2 50	3 25	4 00	4 75	5 50	6 25	7 00	7 75
One month...	12 50	50	5 00	5 00	7 00	7 00	9 00	9 00	11 00	11 00
Two months...	4 00	00	8 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	14 00	14 00	16 00	16 00
Three months...	8 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	17 00	17 00	19 00	19 00
Six months...	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	35 00	35 00	45 00	45 00
One year...	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	60 00	60 00	80 00	80 00

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869.

NUMBER 12.

CREED.

BY KARIFA.

I believe if I should die,
And you should kiss my eyelids when I lie
Cold, dead, and dumb to all the world contains,
The faded cheeks and lips, the breath,
And from its exile in the state of death,
Life would come gladly back to my veins.

I believe if I were dead,
And you upon my lifeless heart should tread,
Not knowing what the poor old clod changed to,
It would find sudden peace beneath the touch
Of him it ever loved in life so much, to find
And thro' again, warm, tender, true to thee.

I believe if on my grave,
Hidden in my woody deeps or by the wave,
Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret,
From every sweet sleep of your dear grief
Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into life,
To prove death could not make my love forget.

I believe, if I should fade,
Into those mystic shadows where light is made,
And you should long once more my face to see,
I would come forth upon the hills to night,
And gather stars like fawns, till the sight
Led by their beauteous blaze, fell full on me!

I believe my faith in thee,
Through my life, so nobly placed to be,
Would as soon extend to see the sun,
Fall like a dead kind from his high sublime,
His glory stricken from the throne of time,
As the unworthy the worship thou hast won.

I believe who has not loved,
Thou hast the treasure of his life improved;
Like one who with the grave within his grasp,
Drops it with all its crimson joys and tears,
And all its innocent sweetest life unguessed,
Out from his careless and unkindling grasp.

I believe love pure and true,
Is to the soul a sweet immortal dew,
That petals in its hours of dew—
The fading smile and voice, the breath,
The rich Crown Jewel, Love of Paradise,
When life falls from us like a withered leaf.

DE PROFUNDIS.
O weary, weary heart! O fainting soul!
Thy struggle is in vain;
The fiery waves of love that e'er thee roll
O'erwhelm with sweetest pain.

There is for thee no rest, no peace, no ease,
Thou art a slave to love's sweet chain;
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The "Presbytery" on the Presbytery

Constitution in Lexington.

This presbytery memorial will certainly claim, as it will undoubtedly receive a most respectful consideration from the next General Assembly. The memorialists are precisely those which the Assembly is bound by every consideration of duty, to care for most tenderly and sympathetically. And if it is in the power of the Assembly, by any legislation which will not derogate from its own authority or influence, to make peace where there has been strife and division, we may certainly assume that the Assembly will be ready to act. The memorialists are not in a position to make any demand upon the Assembly, but they are in a position to make a demand upon the Assembly, to make peace where there has been strife and division, to make peace where there has been strife and division, to make peace where there has been strife and division.

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New York Spring Fashions.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

MILINERY.

New installments of millinery show that the spring bonnets are merely small foundations for masses of elegant trimmings. The style destined to be popular is the high eared toque bonnet with a coronet of flowers of every hue, or else creeping vines, or the centre of the bonnet, and a bow of ribbon at the back, with flowing streamers or strings tied in front. Trimmings, hitherto considered elaborate are meagre in comparison with the profuse decorations of non-French bonnets.

STRAW BONNETS.

Straw bonnets will be more worn this spring than they have been of late years, displacing the silk and satin combinations usually adopted at this season. Scarcely a bonnet is to be found among the importations into which straw does not enter in some guise, either as the bonnet proper or in some of the new ornaments, such as aigrettes, flowers, and lace. Among the pattern bonnets there are many simple, fresh-looking straws for plain dress, but there are others, trimmed with the richest laces and flowers, handsome enough for any occasion.

STRAW ORNAMENTS.

Straw ornaments are greatly used. There are straw aigrettes mounted with jet, or with curled black ostrich tips; straw leaves and jet berries; rose-buds of natural colors, with stems and leaves of straw; bunches of stiff straw; and wheat in such abundance as was never seen before, from dwarf-like for coronets up to ears of impossible length. There are now straws, such as soft and elastic as silk; in pretty guirlande designs, and scarves of the same, with tasseled ends for trimmings round hats.

COLORS AND COMBINATIONS.

No novel shades of color are introduced this season. Buff or straw-color prevails in all imported millinery. This pale shade is more generally adorned than the bright butter-cup color of last summer. It is seen contrasted with every color, and it is matter of surprise that the contrasts are so pretty. Green, violet, rose, pink and scarlet are stylishly mingled with straw-color. A straw-colored cravat bonnet is trimmed with scarlet and black poppies. The bright Roman colors are shown in ribbons and in feathers. Blue and light green are seen together, but the handsomest bonnets of this spring have the French combination of pink, white and black together.

RIBBONS.

Ribbons are more used for trimming than they have been of late. A bow and ends are placed high up on the back of the bonnet. If there is a chignon band of straw, the ends extend down the sides to the strings. Grosgrain is rather heavy for summer, but it makes the handsomest ribbon. No. 12, three inches wide, is the popular trimming width. Nos. 9 and 7 are used for ties beneath the chignon. The fashionable solid colors are shown; but many of the new ribbons have an inch strip down the centre, usually black, with intricate Persian designs. The Roman ribbons are largely imported, and promise to be popular. Instead of bands of color, a rainbow stripe down the centre is the spring variety in these gay trimmings.

FLOWERS.

Beyond everything else flowers predominate for trimming. We have no longer mere blossoms, but large full-blown flowers. Single sprays and leaves are supplanted by bouquets of wild flowers and grasses. A set of flowers purchased from a milliner, almost trims the bonnet, and ladies who trim their own bonnets will be glad to know that a small straw of last year's style may be converted into a fashionable bonnet by the aid of the new flowers. For instance, there are coronets of dwarf wheat, the ears an inch long and standing. This, with a tuft of field flowers at one side, is placed above the face. A net-work of straw, on which are miniature poppies and long grasses, covers the bonnet. Ribbon strings, or a fall to black thread lace, edged with ribbon, complete the trimming, changing a fashion into a good imitation of the toque.

Bouquets of corn-flowers, poppies, wild pinks, thistles and trailing ivy vines are very largely imported, and are seen on pattern bonnets from the best Parisian houses, nestling amidst laces, their vivid contrasting hues are softened in a manner that pleases the most quick tastes. They are especially suited for summer hats in the country, and are in keeping with the pastoral style now in vogue. Large poppies are favorite flowers, and are admirably imitated, though nature is not strictly followed in color, as there are blue, green and purple poppies, as well as scarlet, yellow and black. Great coarse-looking crysanthemums, with leaves yellowed by the frost, are shown, but the rose wreaths and clusters are among the prettiest ornaments. Different shades of half-blown buds, the pale tearless, moss-rose, and the maiden's blush are together, with autumn foliage and trailing vines. Stain flowers are very successful this season. There are shaded stain roses, and mammoth pansies, purple and yellow, the petals as soft as the natural flower. Bronzed foliage with red berries, vines of ivy and of sweetbrier, from coronets and trail amidst laces at the side of the bonnet and over the chignon. Many fern leaves and feathery grasses are worn. Metallic leaves are colored by sulphur to the pale buff tint now in fashion.

MODEL BONNETS.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, Lexington, Ky.
MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 21, 1893.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE died at his residence in Louisville, on Saturday, 18th inst. He was born near Bardonia, Ky., on the 5th of December, 1792, and was in his 77th year at the time of his death. In early life he was a flat-boatman between Louisville and New Orleans. Disinclined with that kind of life he abandoned it about the time he became of age, studied law under JOHN ROWAN, and engaged in the practice in Louisville in 1820. Soon afterwards he was appointed by the Governor Prosecuting Attorney for the Louisville Judicial District. He was an active and prominent member of the New Court and Relief parties. He was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature nine times in succession and served six years in the State Senate, at the end of which time he declined a reelection. He was a Jackson Democrat, not only in the life time of the victor at New Orleans, but adhering to the principles taught by OLD HICKORY long after he was in his grave, and illustrating them by his defense of the Union and the Constitution during the civil war. In 1849 he was elected President of the Constitutional Convention, presided with dignity, and wielded great influence in the deliberations of that body. He secured the Democratic nomination to LAZARUS W. POWELL, in 1851, and was his friend during the time the latter was Governor of Kentucky. These friendly relations were interrupted in 1859, when POWELL actively supported JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for the United States Senate against his former friend. In 1853 Mr. GUTHRIE was appointed Secretary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, and administered the affairs of that department with inflexible integrity, but somewhat arbitrarily. He was defeated for the United States Senate in the caucuses by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in 1859. In 1870 he was Kentucky's candidate for the Presidency in the Charleston Convention, and received a number of votes, on various ballots, though the Kentucky delegates generally really preferred BRECKINRIDGE. When the Democratic party was divided by the secession of the Southern delegates to the Baltimore Convention in 1860, Mr. GUTHRIE declined to participate on either side of the contest, though his sympathies were believed to be with Mr. DOUGLASS. During that year after the enforced resignation of JOHN L. HEIL, Mr. GUTHRIE was elected President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. In 1861, at the commencement of the Rebellion Mr. GUTHRIE assumed a position of pronounced and decided Unionism, to which he adhered to the close of the lamentable struggle. After the seat of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE in the Senate had become vacant, Mr. GUTHRIE again became a candidate, but was defeated by GARRETT DAVIS, through a combination of some of the Union men from the mountains of south eastern Kentucky, who expected that the Federal Government would build a railroad to East Tennessee, and desired Mr. DAVIS to be in the Senate so that the line might be from Cincinnati to the Cumberland Gap. On the expiration of the term of Senator POWELL, Mr. GUTHRIE was elected as his successor, and taking his seat in March 1865, he soon became an advocate of President JOHNSON'S policy of reconstruction. He resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by THOMAS C. McCREERY.

All through life Mr. GUTHRIE was a bold and positive man, patriotic and faithful to public trust. It may be said of him that he never abandoned or hesitated to avow his deliberate convictions from any apprehension of personal consequences, and that his moral was equal to his physical courage, which was of the highest type. His intellect resembled his physical structure; was ponderous and strong, but devoid of grace. He was a strong and forcible debater, but had none of the eloquence of the orator. He was wise enough and bold enough to advocate and undertake a liberal system of public improvements, and to his foresight and energy Louisville in a great measure owes its prosperity.

THE LATE WM. C. MARSHALL.
We have seldom been more pained at the death of friend or relative than we have been at that of WM. C. MARSHALL, which occurred at his residence in Augusta, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Some weeks ago we casually heard that the deceased had been very ill, but the intelligence was conveyed with the assurance that he was then much better and was regarded as "out of danger." When the sad event at last transpired it was sudden, and unexpected by his devoted family. We learn that his complaint was pneumonia.

The deceased was born in Augusta on the 9th of August, 1807, and was the son of MARTIN PICKETT MARSHALL, and the grandson of WM. MARSHALL, one of the early Baptist preachers of Kentucky, who settled on his emigration from Virginia in Shelby county, in this State. The father of the deceased was one of the most distinguished lawyers of this section of Kentucky, remarkable for his clear judgment as well as for his legal learning.

WM. C. MARSHALL was a lawyer and an ornament to the profession. Without, perhaps, the profound erudition of his father, he was yet so ready and his powers of observation and perception so great, that at the bar he was ever first in his county and district, and when thrown in contact with them the ablest practitioners of the State were forced to look to their laurels. In a jury case, where room was afforded for the play of wit and appeals to sympathy and passion, he was an opponent whom no one would or could despise who had once felt his powers. But it was as a public speaker that he was most successful, and in political contests that his peculiar talents were rendered most conspicuous. We remember hearing him speak in the market house, in Covington, when he unexpectedly canvassed that district for JOHN P. GAINES, then an inmate of a Mexican prison, against LUCIUS DESHA, of Harrison, and effect the shift dwells in our memory. It was electrical. In sparkling wit, biting sarcasm, and prompt repartee he was unsurpassed, and which is rarely the case, he united with these qualities powers of rare eloquence and close, rigid logic. If Mr. MARSHALL had been as intense a student

as he was sparkling in humor, withering in invective, and brilliant in oratory, there is no man now living in Kentucky who would have taken a higher stand for intellectual attainments. In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky for the first time, but served frequently at various periods thereafter. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1859-60, served as Prosecuting Attorney to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. B. CARPENTER, and was mayor of Augusta at the time of his death. His career was as useful as it was brilliant. As a husband, father, brother, and son, Mr. MARSHALL proved that his inner nature was tender, affectionate and loving. In all the domestic relations his conduct and bearing was such that his loss will be felt most keenly. As a neighbor and friend he was kind, true, and steadfast. His house was the abode of a lavish hospitality and his purse strings were as easily unloosed at the appeals of the distressed as his generous heart was quickly touched. The writer feels that a friend has left him, and though he cannot obliterate his sorrow into that devoted family circle, yet he casts this poor flower into the grave of the departed.

JOSHUA F. BALLITT.
In 1830 or 1831 this gentleman was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, beating THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, who was then Circuit Judge of the Danville District. They both were or professed to be warm Union men, for at that time BRAMLETTE was one of the most active and pronounced Union men in the State, and BRAMLETTE a few months afterwards resigned his position as Judge to accept the command of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. Such, however, was Judge BALLITT's antagonism to the abolition policy of Mr. LINCOLN that, in 1863, he was ready to accept the nomination for Governor by the Convention that Col. GILBERT unceremoniously dispersed at Frankfort. In 1864 Gen. BRAMLETTE had or professed to have information that Judge BALLITT was a prominent officer in the secret order known as "Sons of Liberty," which were charged with plotting various acts of hostility against the Government of the United States and in the interest of the rebellion. That Gen. BRAMLETTE proposed to arrest, and then, to murder Judge BALLITT, is beyond all doubt or question, and having had warning to this effect the latter went to Canada where he remained until some time after the close of the war. On being requested to permit Judge BALLITT to return home, the sanguinary monster declared that he would hang him if BALLITT ever fell into his hands. For many months Judge BALLITT's seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals remained vacant and the interests of litigants and the Commonwealth suffered from his absence. In the meantime charges were preferred against him in the Kentucky Legislature. Gen. BRAMLETTE had been removed and Gen. PALMER placed in command in Kentucky. Upon application by the Legislature, Gen. PALMER gave assurance that Judge BALLITT would be permitted to return to Kentucky to answer the charges made against him in the Legislature, and that he should not be molested by the military authorities. This fact was communicated to Judge BALLITT, and he was requested to appear before the General Assembly, but he replied that he would not return to Kentucky so long as martial law prevailed in the State, that he had rented a farm in Canada and purposed to remain there until the civil law prevailed over military usurpation in Kentucky. He was removed from his office by the General Assembly by address, many gentlemen voting for it on the ground that he had taken up his residence in Canada, and not at all because he had been charged with treason. At the recent session of the Legislature the following resolutions in regard to the matter were adopted by both branches of the General Assembly, viz:

Whereas, The Hon. Joshua F. Ballitt was removed from his office as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, on an address adopted by the House of Representatives, and concurred in by the Senate on the 31st day of May 1865, which was as follows:

"To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky (two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives each concurring herein), request your Excellency to remove the Hon. Joshua F. Ballitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, from his said office for the following reasons: That the said Ballitt has vacated his said office by absconding himself from the sitting of said Court, and from this State, and having taken up his residence within the territory of Government."

And whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly, the said address is, upon its face, inconsistent and self-contradictory, because it directed the removal of the said Judge from an office which it declares he had previously vacated; and whereas, in the opinion of this General Assembly the constitution has not vested it with power to declare and declare by address or otherwise that a Judge of the Court of Appeals has vacated his office by absence, resignation, or any act; and, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the declaration contained in said address that the said Judge has vacated his office of no effect in law, and untrue in fact; and whereas, when said address was adopted, it appeared from evidence reported to the House of Representatives by its committee appointed to take proof concerning the said Judge's absence, and was moreover, a notorious fact, that in December, 1864, the said Judge, while engaged in the performance of his official duties, was compelled to leave the State, and sought refuge in Canada, in order to avoid illegal arrest by Federal soldiers under the command of Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, who had unlimited power which he exercised with unparalleled cruelty over the liberties and lives of the good people of this Commonwealth; and whereas, it appeared, from evidence reported by the said committee, that the said Burbridge, in a public speech at Frankfort, in January, 1865, declared that he had ordered the great of Judge J. F. Ballitt, and if caught, would hang him; and whereas, the General Assembly has no power to remove a Judge of the Court of Appeals by address, except for "reasonable cause," to be stated at length in such address; and, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the address of said Judge, as stated in the said address, as the sole cause of his removal, did not furnish reasonable cause, therefore, but for the reasons above mentioned was manifestly insufficient to justify the action; and whereas, the said address, and the action thereon, was apparently intended to authorize, the notoriously untrue inference that the said Judge voluntarily left the State and neglected the duties of his office; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the said address be expunged from the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives; and for that purpose, the clerk of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1864 into the Senate, draw blank lines after the said address, and write across the face thereof in strong letters the following words: "Expunged by order of the General Assembly this day of A. D. 1893." Filing the foregoing blanks with the true and correct copy of said address, and that the proceedings shall be taken in the House of Representatives in presence of the House, by

its clerk, at such time as the House may appoint.

MR. CRESWELL.
The Baltimore *Gazette*, an able Democratic paper, says of this gentleman: "To what Mr. CRESWELL owes his appointment to a seat in the Cabinet it puzzles Marylanders to divine. This individual is recognized here as the veriest weathercock that ever twirled in the political atmosphere. He has been everything by turns, and nothing long. He cast in his fortunes with that of the Know Nothing party as soon as it became uppermost in this State. He took stock with the Democratic party when it retained the ascendancy. He was the most uproarious pro-slavery man and secessionist after most of the Southern States had left the Union. He became one of the noisiest patriots and most vindictive loyalists as soon as that was found to be the paying side. If GRANT has made this appointment on any assured political grounds, he must expect it to be laughed at by astute politicians as the most inexplicable of blunders. The nomination conciliates no one and offends thousands. It is acceptable to no one in the South and is obnoxious to the whole North."

General S. S. FRY has been trying to oust D. S. GOODLOE from the Supervisory position of the Internal Revenue for Kentucky, but the latter had a potential friend in the person of Judge WM. C. GOODLOE, who would be retained. We wish Gen. FRY could be well provided for, but GOODLOE might as well be Supervisor as any other Radical. W. A. MERRIWETHER will not be removed from his office of United States Marshal for Kentucky. He has made a good officer and the State can get along about as well under him as under any one of his politics. We hope that some other place may be found for our old friend Col. BURNS. Col. S. W. PRIOR, one of the most gallant of Kentucky's soldiers, will probably be appointed Postmaster at Lexington, *via* LYMAN REEKER TODD. The latter is a cousin of Mrs. LINCOLN, but that lady is not a favorite with Radicals, but just now, and GRANT takes care of his own kin and not LINCOLN'S. DRICK BOLING has turned up a tremendous Radical in order to be retained as Collector of the port of Louisville.

The Senate of Kentucky has very wisely refused to buy Mr. ROSS'S portrait of JEFFERSON by GILBERT CHARLES STUART for \$700, having rejected the House bill for that purpose. A year ago Mr. ROSS wanted \$1000 for the picture, and now he asks only \$700. A year hence he will probably sell it for \$500, and the year after that for \$250, and maybe he will finally be so overcome by his desire that the State of Kentucky shall have the picture that he will present it to the Commonwealth.

The New York *World*, of the 9th, has the following "lesson for the day," which is rather heavy on STEWART: "A certain ruler was asked by the chief of the people to sit in the receipt of customs. But the Scribes and Pharisees said unto him, 'This thing thou cannot do, unless thou sell all that thou hast.' And when he heard this he was exceedingly sorrowful, for he was very rich." And so another received the customs."

It is not Col. SIDNEY M. BARNES who is an applicant for the United States Marshalship of Kentucky, but Lieutenant Colonel THOS. E. BURNS, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry. Col. BURNS was formerly a resident of Fleming county, but now lives in Lebanon. Colonel BARNES would hardly apply for an executive appointment while claiming the seat in Congress to which Captain ADAMS was elected.

STATE AID.
We regret that the Legislature has not submitted to the people a proposition to give State aid to works of internal improvement. The House passed such a bill and sent it to the Senate, but afterwards withdrew the bill, which the Senate permitted to be done. The assembled wisdom of the State were not willing to submit the question to the people for the expression of their wishes on the subject.

The bill to create a State Board of Immigration was defeated in the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of six yeas to twenty nays. The prevailing sentiment was that the bill entailed a useless expense upon the State, and that foreign labor could be secured in abundance by a demand for it. A general railroad system developing the resources of the State will be the best and most practicable mode of encouraging immigration.

The latest gift to the President is a pair of patent leather boots, trimmed at the top with gold fringe and tassels, the American coat of arms on the legs, and a pair of solid gold spurs attached. The boots are made of the finest quality of leather, and in the latest style, and lined in the inside with yellow kid. They are valued at \$200. The shrewd donor will probably be made Postmaster at Buffalo.

The Congress has passed the bill restoring BLANTON DUNCAN'S confiscated property. We are glad of this. We have always been opposed to the whole policy of confiscation, and BLANTON DUNCAN was no worse than any other rebel that an exception should be made against him. He had merely a life estate in this property, the remainder belonging to his children.

The New York *Times* says: "It is now proposed in the Senate that the tenure of office law be 'suspended' until next session of Congress. We demand the repeal of the law; but, if the Senate continues to refuse to go with the House on this question, the House should at least insist that it be 'suspended' indefinitely."

The New York *Herald* says the Nashville *Republican Banner* is looking every day for some Washington Jenkins to "interview" BROWNLOW. Another says of Jenkins, with a forked tail and a hot and sulphurous breath, is likely to do that interview.

A Man Marries his Mother.
(From the Athens (Ga.) Post, 18th.)

It will be remembered by many of our citizens that at a wedding which was solemnized near Rustyhat, sometime in 1815, that the bride's father was killed in a difficulty with the brother of her husband. This occurrence is, perhaps, brought too readily to the minds of many of our readers. It is, to those acquainted with the circumstance, known that the bride of but a few hours, attempted to kill her husband with a pistol. The wife and husband parted. She went to an interior village in Texas, and he remained, until the war, peacefully upon his plantation—although he married in the meantime, and to him was born a son, which son entered the army of the Confederate States, and followed the banners of Dick Taylor, Magruder and other of the noble chieftains who commanded the volunteers around the Gulf. After the war the young man wandered about through the Gulf States and finally located in Texas where his father's former wife lived. She had resumed her maiden name, and was the proprietress of a large and well-paying hotel, where she had accumulated an immense fortune. Arriving at the village the young man stopped at the hotel, and was well provided for by the enterprising matron. Neither knew the relation of one to the other, and although there is a vast difference in their ages—he but a stripling youth, and she a well-preserved, comely woman of nearly forty—an intimacy sprang up between them which ripened into affection and resulted in the proposition by the young man, of marriage. He was accepted, and in a few days the quiet hotel was the scene of a marriage revelry. Thus the solemn wedding ceremony united a man to the wife of his father—his mother, nearly—and to the would-be assassin of his father. Verily truth is stranger than fiction. A man marries his mother.

The Value of Advertising in Cincinnati.
(From the Cincinnati Commercial February 15th.)
The Cincinnati newspapers have a national reputation, and circulate largely over a half dozen States. We desire it understood that we do not attempt to appropriate for the Commercial exclusively this extended and excellent reputation. A share of it belongs to us, and we are not anxious as to the public appreciation of the portion that is ours. But we may speak more particularly of the Commercial because we know whereof we speak in that connection. The Commercial circulates largely in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Southern Illinois, and at all important ports on the Mississippi River, and considerably in Southern Michigan and Missouri. Other Cincinnati papers are also circulated throughout this vast region. The territory of the Cincinnati papers extends a day's railroad ride in every direction from the city.

The trade of the city can be restored throughout this territory by the aid of the press. Too many of our manufacturers have a feeling that advertising in the newspapers is not exactly the thing. They would be willing to pay for "reading matter," but do not like to be palpable advertisers. When they educate themselves out of these delusions they will see their advantage in the knowledge that a business man's advertisement, for which he is plainly responsible, is of the nature of an official document, and receives more consideration than a puff in the reading matter, and is both more valuable and respectable.

Fifty passengers from California and Nevada over the Union Pacific railroad, publish a letter in the Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday morning, in which they complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the managers on the road while on their journey. They say that although the road was impassable some ten or twenty days before they purchased their tickets, yet they were left without information of the fact. They also state that unnecessary cruelty was practiced upon the passengers at different points by compelling them to occupy coaches cars without fire in them, and by forcing them to walk half mile or more at various times, carrying their own baggage to change from one train to another. They charge that the principal difficulties arise from the absolute unfitness and incapacity of the division superintendent. As the road is now free from the snow blockade the cause of complaint made by these passengers may be considered removed, and passengers can now go through without detention.

There has been a Stewart case in the British Parliament. Sir Sidney Waterlow, a rich London contractor, has been obliged to retire from business in order to hold his seat, the law imposing a penalty of £500 a day upon any one sitting in the House while interested in the Government contracts.

The Knoxville *Town*, Press and Herald says: "A few days since Dr. McDonald, President of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, received a letter from a Southern gentleman, announcing the gift to the University of twenty thousand dollar library, containing many rare and valuable works."

Mr. Graham of New Orleans finding Mr. Harper with Mrs. Graham at unseasonable hours, and attempting to knock Mr. Harper down, was surprised to find himself ejected from his window by the firebrand Jack Assenauer Harper.

A Boston dispatch says the pardon granted by President Johnson to James D. Martin, late cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, and subsequently recalled, has been restored to Martin through the hands of the United States Marshal.

FRANK PAUL, General-in-chief of the Japanese army, is a German-American, and was Colonel of the Fifty-second New York Regiment during the war. He left the United States regular army to accept his present position.

Some one sought to comfort a mother who had lost her little boy by reminding her that he was then happy with the saints in bliss. "Oh, yes," cried the afflicted mother, "but Tommy always was a shy boy, and he's now among perfect strangers."

The Vicksburg *Herald* says panthers, wild cats and foxes are becoming plentiful in the country. The country is thinly settled, and the many packs of dogs which used to chase them before the war have disappeared and gone.

WM. COSLEY, a Welsh miner, recently committed suicide at Tallmadge, Ohio, which so affected his intimate friend, Evan Harris, a feeble old man of sixty-five, that he drowned himself a few days ago.

The New York *Herald* considers the Cabinet nominations satisfactory, and as laid to Summer to repeal the Tenure-of-Office Law. The *Times* says the Cabinet is more satisfactory than the one first nominated. The *Tribune* says it is a strong and safe Cabinet. The *World* is not pleased with it, and the *Sun* commends it.

LOUISA BOWIE, one of the victims of the bigamist Cunningham, charged by him with keeping something of the kind of a "bigamy" and a statement denying her alleged Cunningham's statement so far as she is concerned.

MARRIED.

APPLEGATE-ROSS—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. S. Ross, near Tallmadge, Lewis county, Ky., on the 18th ultimo, by Rev. D. B. Demaree, Mr. Wm. Applegate to Miss Martha J. Ross.
Attendances—R. P. Wallington and Miss Rachel E. Jones, Applegate and Miss Laura Wallington, all of Lewis county, Ky.
WILLIAMS-PRISTOE—At the Church of the Christ in this city, on Thursday evening, March 4, 1893, by Rev. J. B. Taylor, Mr. Benjamin W. Williams to Miss Jennie Pristoe, all of Maysville.
POWERS-PRISTOE—In Aberdeen, Ohio, on Thursday evening, March 4, 1893, by Rev. Mr. Beck, Mr. Allison Powers, of Manchester, O., to Miss Jennie Pristoe of Aberdeen, Ohio.
CLARY-ANNO—At the "Beverly House," in this city, on the 18th day of March, by D. B. Duly, Mr. Joshua Clary and Miss Rebecca Anno, both of Mason county.

BELL-SWEET—At Aberdeen, O., March 11th, 1893, by Rev. Mr. Sweet, Mr. John Bell and Miss Annie Sweet, all of Fleming county.
LIVELY-WATKINS—On the 18th, by Rev. Gilbert Mason, Mr. William W. Lively to Miss Caroline Watkins.

STONE-BURTON—On the 18th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. Stone and Miss Mary E. Burton, all of Bracken county, Ky. Ceremony by Rev. A. W. Weston.
KIRK-GRAY—On Thursday February 4th, at the house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Anna Gray, Covington, Ky., by Rev. J. M. Wormald, Mr. G. F. Kirk, of Cincinnati, to Miss Jenny Gray of Covington.

DIED.
GRIMES—At Concord, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 20 of 1893, Lewis W. Grim, son of Dr. L. A. and A. T. Grim, aged 21 years.
PECK—At his residence in Fleming county, Kentucky, on Friday the 24th instant, D. Peck in the 67th year of his age. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Peace be to his ashes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
A MALARIOUS MONTH—March, which gives us a new President, is also the inauspicious month of many disorders. Extended in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admodum, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow with that repellent power is to tone it with **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**. If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this time may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drugs store up in one's veins, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS**. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. Its use has been increasing at the rate of about a million a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, the old settlers know all about it, that **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS** is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their consequences; that it is not "ad do take," and is utterly harmless.

EARLY MARRIAGES—Dr. Franklin advocated early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugial Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. 100224210

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Ninth streets.
COFFEE—Common to choice 23 1/2 to 25.
SUGAR—No. 1, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; No. 2, 15 to 15 1/2; No. 3, 14 1/2 to 15; No. 4, 14 to 14 1/2; No. 5, 13 1/2 to 14; No. 6, 13 to 13 1/2; No. 7, 12 1/2 to 13; No. 8, 12 to 12 1/2; No. 9, 11 1/2 to 12; No. 10, 11 to 11 1/2; No. 11, 10 1/2 to 11; No. 12, 10 to 10 1/2; No. 13, 9 1/2 to 10; No. 14, 9 to 9 1/2; No. 15, 8 1/2 to 9; No. 16, 8 to 8 1/2; No. 17, 7 1/2 to 8; No. 18, 7 to 7 1/2; No. 19, 6 1/2 to 7; No. 20, 6 to 6 1/2; No. 21, 5 1/2 to 6; No. 22, 5 to 5 1/2; No. 23, 4 1/2 to 5; No. 24, 4 to 4 1/2; No. 25, 3 1/2 to 4; No. 26, 3 to 3 1/2; No. 27, 2 1/2 to 3; No. 28, 2 to 2 1/2; No. 29, 1 1/2 to 2; No. 30, 1 to 1 1/2; No. 31, 1/2 to 1; No. 32, 1/4 to 1/2; No. 33, 1/8 to 1/4; No. 34, 1/16 to 1/8; No. 35, 1/32 to 1/16; No. 36, 1/64 to 1/32; No. 37, 1/128 to 1/64; No. 38, 1/256 to 1/128; No. 39, 1/512 to 1/256; No. 40, 1/1024 to 1/512; No. 41, 1/2048 to 1/1024; No. 42, 1/4096 to 1/2048; No. 43, 1/8192 to 1/4096; No. 44, 1/16384 to 1/8192; No. 45, 1/32768 to 1/16384; No. 46, 1/65536 to 1/32768; No. 47, 1/131072 to 1/65536; No. 48, 1/262144 to 1/131072; No. 49, 1/524288 to 1/262144; No. 50, 1/1048576 to 1/524288; No. 51, 1/2097152 to 1/1048576; No. 52, 1/4194304 to 1/2097152; No. 53, 1/8388608 to 1/4194304; No. 54, 1/16777216 to 1/8388608; No. 55, 1/33554432 to 1/16777216; No. 56, 1/67108864 to 1/33554432; No. 57, 1/134217728 to 1/67108864; No. 58, 1/268435456 to 1/134217728; No. 59, 1/536870912 to 1/268435456; No. 60, 1/1073741824 to 1/536870912; No. 61, 1/2147483648 to 1/1073741824; No. 62, 1/4294967296 to 1/2147483648; No. 63, 1/8589934592 to 1/4294967296; No. 64, 1/17179869184 to 1/8589934592; No. 65, 1/34359738368 to 1/17179869184; No. 66, 1/68719476736 to 1/34359738368; No. 67, 1/137438953472 to 1/68719476736; No. 68, 1/274877906944 to 1/137438953472; No. 69, 1/549755813888 to 1/274877906944; No. 70, 1/1099511627776 to 1/549755813888; No. 71, 1/2199023255552 to 1/1099511627776; No. 72, 1/4398046511104 to 1/2199023255552; No. 73, 1/8796093022208 to 1/4398046511104; No. 74, 1/17592186044416 to 1/8796093022208; No. 75, 1/35184372088832 to 1/17592186044416; No. 76, 1/70368744177664 to 1/35184372088832; No. 77, 1/140737488355328 to 1/70368744177664; No. 78, 1/281474976710656 to 1/140737488355328; No. 79, 1/562949953421312 to 1/281474976710656; No. 80, 1/1125899906842624 to 1/562949953421312; No. 81, 1/2251799813685248 to 1/1125899906842624; No. 82, 1/4503599627370496 to 1/2251799813685248; No. 83, 1/9007199254740992 to 1/4503599627370496; No. 84, 1/18014398509481984 to 1/9007199254740992; No. 85, 1/36028797018963968 to 1/18014398509481984; No. 86, 1/72057594037927936 to 1/36028797018963968; No. 87, 1/144115188075855872 to 1/72057594037927936; No. 88, 1/288230376151711744 to 1/144115188075855872; No. 89, 1/576460752303423488 to 1/288230376151711744; No. 90, 1/1152921504606846976 to 1/576460752303423488; No. 91, 1/2305843009213693952 to 1/1152921504606846976; No. 92, 1/4611686018427387904 to 1/2305843009213693952; No. 93, 1/9223372036854775808 to 1/4611686018427387904; No. 94, 1/18446744073709551616 to 1/9223372036854775808; No. 95, 1/36893488147419103232 to 1/18446744073709551616; No. 96, 1/73786976294838206464 to 1/36893488147419103232; No. 97, 1/147573952589676412928 to 1/73786976294838206464; No. 98, 1/295147905179352825856 to 1/147573952589676412928; No. 99, 1/590295810358705651712 to 1/295147905179352825856; No. 100, 1/1180591620717411303424 to 1/590295810358705651712.

FOR SALE.
In store and for sale cheap new lamp coal and wood stoves, Wall street, May 1st, 1893.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.
An election for President and Directors of the Murphysville Turnpike Road Company will be held at Wall's store in Murphysville, on 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, April 24th, 1893.

H. C. MORGAN, President.
W. R. GILL, Secretary.
Washington, Ky., March 17, '93.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.
An election for President and Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road Company will be held in Maysville, on the 5th day of April, 1893.

GRU. W. BLATTERMAN, President.
mar17w2

NOTICE.
The annual election of President and Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road Company will be held in Maysville, on the 5th day of April, 1893.

GRU. W. BLATTERMAN, President.
mar17w2

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

The Dedication.—During the last week an interesting meeting was held in the new Presbyterian Church in the Fifth Ward, built and owned by the Assembly division of the Church in this city. The Pastor, Rev. George W. Coona, was assisted by Rev. Mr. Worral, A. Covington, who preached to good audiences on the three last nights in the week. On Sunday morning the Church was dedicated to God, the sermon being preached by Mr. Worral. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons belonging to other congregations being in attendance. After the services were over, it was announced that there was still a debt on the Church of \$1400 and an effort was made to raise the money.

those voting to vote for it, and no tax can be levied in such precincts to assist in building any branch road unless the people of said precinct, at an election held for the purpose of obtaining their sense upon the proposition shall cast a majority of votes for it. We hope there will be no delay in submitting this question to the people of Fleming. Here is the law, which will speak for itself, viz: *An Act to amend the "Act authorizing the Counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to take stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division."* Be it enacted by the Senate and Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That

1. That an Act entitled an Act to authorize the counties of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming to subscribe stock in the Maysville

much of it is given to the retail merchant and his home; he pays it to the eastern wholesale merchant, who in turn takes it to Europe and buys goods; the European manufacturer sends it back to the Southern planter for cotton, and from him it again passes to the hands of the Bourbonnais male trader, who says: "Come to my pocket, old friend!"

Jas. Mac. Miller paid W. H. Fisher \$175 for 21 head that he shipped last Friday to Atlanta in charge of his son John A. John tells us that he has sold over 300 head at fair profits.

Mr. Bowles paid Neal McIntyre \$152.50 for 40 head. Jo. Hodges took them to Memphis.

F. J. Barbee advertises for sale 125 head of mules, well broke, four and five year old.

The name of the man killed was Lewis Roberts, a son of Levi Roberts, of Clow Bottom, in the county of Gallatin. The party to which he belonged were not the group to which the shooting occurred, but it is surmised that they belonged to the organization known as the Ku-Klux. The political antecedents of the parties to the transaction are briefly as follows: Bohm has always been a Democrat. Roberts was a Federal soldier, and was a Radical, and all of his people, so far as we can learn, are of the same political faith. The affair was unfortunate, and created a profound sensation in the community where it occurred, although the mystery that enveloped it, and the supposed connection of Roberts with the Ku Klux organization, made men a little cautious as to the manner in which they discovered it.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jordan Ray, for several years past a resident of this city, but who has recently been living with his son-in-law, Mr. Milton Gregg, near Lowe's station, fell through the Railroad bridge over Davidson Fork, this side of the station, on Wednesday

sin; cows ranged from \$80 to \$143; cattle from 8 to 9 cents; shoats were sold at \$11.20 per cwt; sow and a litter of pigs sold at \$7.50; sow \$57. The paintings sold from \$20 to \$220. Aggregate amount of sales over \$50,000.—*Thd.*

SHEEP.—O. A. Gilman bought of Green and Ashbrook 435 head of fat sheep, averaging 140 lbs., at \$660.—*Thd.*

LAND SOLD.—Sam. Brooks sold an acre of ground with rock quarry, on Stoner, a half mile above town for \$400.

One hundred and ten acres of the Vernon or Dr. Dilly farm have been purchased of Cleaver's heirs by Jas. Talbott at \$60.

Noah Frazier sold his farm near Cynthia

As an Irishman, in Louisville, named Olligane was choked to death by a small piece of meat, while partaking of a plate of soup, on Thursday.

41st Street, while on a visit to her mother, who was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. Life was jeopardized, and it was thought that she would die. His wife immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the benefits of the use of Plantation Bitters, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost as if by magic, and in on half hour from the time they were given he was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many others that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman

Invisible of Parol Evidence to Ch

Written Contracts—Statute of Frauds

Ball.)

Cooper's administrator sued Green

As an Irishman, in Louisville, named Gilman was choked to death by a small piece of food, while partaking of a plate of soup on Thursday.

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AGEDDY—SUICIDE

IDENT.—Mr. Jordan Naylor, by the past a resident of this city, but recently been living with his son-in-law on Gregg, near Lowe's station on the Railroad bridge over David's creek, at the station, on Wednesday

sin; cows ranged from \$80 to \$143; cattle from 8 to 9 cents; shoats were sold at \$11.20 per cwt; sow and a litter of pigs sold at \$7.50; sow \$57. The paintings sold from \$20 to \$220. Aggregate amount of sales over \$50,000.—*Thd.*

SHEEP.—O. A. Gilman bought of Green and Ashbrook 435 head of fat sheep, averaging 140 lbs., at \$660.—*Thd.*

LAND SOLD.—Sam. Brooks sold an acre of ground with rock quarry, on Stoner, a half mile above town for \$400.

One hundred and ten acres of the Vernon or Dr. Dilly farm have been purchased of Cleaver's heirs by Jas. Talbott at \$60.

Noah Frazier sold his farm near Cynthia

As an Irishman, in Louisville, named Olligane was choked to death by a small piece of meat, while partaking of a plate of soup, on Thursday.

41st Street, while on a visit to her mother, who was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. Life was jeopardized, and it was thought that she would die. His wife immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the benefits of the use of Plantation Bitters, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost as if by magic, and in on half hour from the time they were given he was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many others that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

